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Volume XXXI

JANUARY, 1934

Number 4

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The Cornell Countryman

Founded 1903

Incorporated 1914

Member of the Agricultural College Magazines, Associated

Published Monthly from October to June by students in the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University. Entered as Second Class matter at the Post Offices, Ithaca and Auburn, New York. Printed by The Fenton Press. The Subscription Rate is one dollar a year or three years for two dollars; single copies 15 cents. W. D. McMILLAN, President of Board of Directors.

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The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXXI

January, 1934

Number 4

Professor Roberts as I Knew Him

Jared Van Wagenen Jr. '91



THE COUNTRY-MAN has done me the honor of inviting me to contribute an appreciation of that fine outstanding Cornell figure and great teacher of boys, Professor Roberts. Now, while this is a topic with which I feel rather famil-

iar and while I would wish to undertake this as a labor of love, yet I confess that after a somewhat lengthy debate with myself, I hardly know from what angle to approach this pleasant task. But then, I remember that it is more than forty-two years since that June day when I graduated from the Department of Agriculture of Cornell University. It is one of the compensations of approaching age that one may be allowed to indulge in reminiscences and while I am quite aware that I cannot as yet boast of being one of the earliest graduates of the College of Agriculture, nevertheless I am impressed by the fact there are after all, only a small number whose memories antedate my own, although I feel quite youthful and humble when Professor Hi Wing begins to unfold his tales which go back full ten years earlier than mine.

My first introduction to Ithaca and to Cornell occurred one dark and somber afternoon in September of 1887, when having left my native plow, I arrived on the D. L. & W. from Owego. On the train I had after the manner of our kind, become acquainted with another freshman, David Fletcher Hoy. Thus I had the honor of arriving on the same train with the future redoubtable Registrar of Cornell University. Within two or three days I had added another acquaintance—a most delightful, yellow-haired, blue eyed Sophomore with an engaging smile and bubbling enthusiasm—one James

Edward Rice, commonly known as "Jimmy," destined to be some day, head of the Department of Poultry Husbandry. I remember that he took me to his room and with vast pride exhibited a simple contrivance such as I had never seen or heard of before. It was just an ordinary glass fruit jar. In it was a little earth in which was growing a small buckwheat plant. There was also a little decaying organic matter which was to furnish the CO_2 . He explained that this was a little universe all in itself, hermetically sealed from the rest of the world. The moisture was evaporated, condensed on the sides and top and descended as rain to water the earth and the whole cycle of growth thus went on. To me, this seemed exceedingly wonderful and I marveled much that a boy only one year further advanced than I should have set up such a mysterious cosmos. As a matter of fact, I suppose it was a common scientific toy of an earlier and less sophisticated generation than this. I have seen the name in print and think it was a Wardellian Jar although I have no means of verifying the spelling.



DEAN ROBERTS BREAKING THE SOD

THAT YEAR, 1887, was still in the day of small things. The entrance of the relatively large class of '91 enabled the University for the first time in its career to enroll more than one thousand students and I happen to remember that by counting every one who registered including special and graduate students, the roster carried a grand total of one thousand and twenty-seven, which was acclaimed a new high water mark in the history of Cornell University. The Department (not the College) of Agriculture was domiciled mainly within the north entrance of Morrill Hall. As I remember (and possibly memory grows uncertain after forty years) agriculture had the south side of the north corridor on the first floor and both sides of the corridor on the second floor while on the third floor, farmers had no rights at all. Then too, in the basement there were two or three plows and the very small beginnings of a museum of agricultural implements. The north end of Morrill then was the heart of the Department of Agriculture but agricultural instruction was somewhat scattered about the Campus. Professor George Caldwell gave his lectures on Agricultural Chemistry in Franklin Hall. Over in Sage was the so-called Botanical Lecture Room and here Professor Prentiss gave some lectures on Botany and also Landscape Art — subjects which were regarded as primarily agricultural. Somewhere in White Hall Professor Comstock had his Entomological Laboratory. In the south end of McGraw Professor James (Jimmy) Law the Scotch "Hoss Doctor," gave a course of lectures in Veterinary Medicine which were regarded as very proper nutriment for Aggies. Then down in the north end basement of McGraw was Professor Gage's laboratory, where biology was taught. I am not sure that this was required for four year students in agriculture, but I think that almost all of us took Professor Gage's work.

Compared with the wonderful College of Agriculture of today—the whole set up was pitifully insignificant and primitive. So too, the number of students was very small. Technical education as a preparation for farming was still a rather new idea in the world and only a few eccentric youths were hardy enough to try the experiment. My own class, '91, graduated eleven men in Agriculture—the largest class up to that time and indeed it was not again equalled for some years. When I go back to Cornell, as I do now and again, and note the imposing magnitude of the Upper Campus, I can only lament "I was born too soon—I was born too soon." But then I find it easy to comfort myself, because I say "Yes, but remember that you were privileged to be a student of Roberts and that you knew him in his rich and fruitful prime."

I AM VERY, very thankful that I was fortunate enough to be a student at Cornell before it was conceived that the head of a college was merely an executive who sat in the seat of authority but turned such little matters as teaching over to his underlings. Roberts was of course Head (in modern terminology the "Dean") of the Department of Agriculture but I feel sure that he knew that his really worthwhile job was his course of lectures in General Agriculture which he gave each year to his few seniors and such other fortunate folk as were privileged to hear them. This course ran throughout the college year, five lectures a week at nine o'clock in the morning. The year I took them there must have been eleven or twelve seniors and probably about as many special two-year students so that his class was perhaps twenty-five in all. At that time he must have been about fifty-eight years old, but to a boy of twenty he appeared almost aged. Perhaps his fine whiskers for me represented the gray beard of wisdom which should be worn by Sages and Oracles. I believe this course was called General Agriculture, but as a matter of fact it covered the whole range of human life. Born a Seneca County boy, in the great days when Seneca County was the premier wheat county of the State, it was only natural that he should regard wheat as most important of all crops and to its production he devoted a large amount of time. But having thus laid a broad foundation concerning tillage and fertilization he disposed of all other plants very much more quickly. He spoke of crops and corn and cattle with the sure touch of one who had lived in intimate contact with these things. Judged by the standards of schools he was never a great scien-

Retrospect

Liberty Hyde Bailey



Liberty Hyde Bailey

THE younger ones of us took the torch from the hand of Roberts. Now we, too, are old and the work is in younger, fresher hands. Yet we are mindful of the past, and in that past Professor Roberts occupies a wholesome part. Years and years ago I dedicated a book to him as "farmer, teacher, philosopher, and friend." That is still my estimate as well as my memory. He was a patient man, always with visions of good education for farm folk. He was persistent, holding firmly to his faith in the days before there was much visible reason for faith. He knew the time was coming when a worthy college of agriculture would rise above Cayuga Lake. His

tist or a learned man. He himself acknowledged without shame that he was graduated from Brush College located in the back lot at East Varick. Probably it is true that he never learned to easily speak the severe technical vocabulary of science. But he was a singularly wise farmer and a poet and a philosopher and a Heaven-inspired teacher of boys, out of whose heart bubbled up a fountain of wisdom that offered counsel concerning all the things that a young man would know. I remember—rather dimly perhaps—some of the things that he told us regarding the growing of wheat but very much more vividly I remember some of his counsel regarding the choosing of a wife and our personal relation to the community. He taught Agricultural Economics and Farm Management and Rural Sociology before anybody had even coined these terms. He took us up on a mountain top and showed us the beauty of agriculture and the glory thereof and kindled our souls with high resolves although I confess to having come very far short of any attainment of my dreams.

It was the lot of Professor Roberts

unfailing steadfastness was our encouragement in those days. Those of a later day do not know what it means, or how much of the present great development rests on his quiet sympathetic work with students and the people.

Professor Roberts was a natural teacher. The fields were his ready laboratories. It was a privilege to go with him across the farm. It was a small farm then, the main part being the present Alumni Field. He made a long study of the maintenance of pastures. A hillside was the scene of the operations. The area came to be known as "The Roberts Pasture." He held it against all invaders. The place is now occupied by Fernow Hall, the Poultry Building, and other developments. The offices and teaching rooms were places in Morrill Hall and elsewhere.

He was a good farmer and an excellent mechanic. He loved livestock, and developed a notable herd. A farm to him was an enterprise, good enough and great enough to fill a man's life. On a good farm and all it meant to its owners and to its region he based his activities. He wrote effective rural books. Yet he saw life broadly, in relation to all its connections as those connections were known in his day, and he had a quaint and effective humor that eased the burdens.

The portrait is in the stairway. It is a kindly forward-looking face, unafraid. You may well pause to look.

to come into public agricultural life at a period when farmers as a whole were hostile or at least contemptuous regarding book farming and Professors of Agriculture. Thirty years later when he laid down his great work at Cornell, he had the satisfaction of knowing that not only he personally but the College as an institution enjoyed the sincere regard and confidence of the hard handed men of the furrow. In this result, his own kindness and diplomacy and fairness had no small share.

May I say with all due thankfulness, that save only my own father, I. P. Roberts of Cornell did far more to influence my life than any other man. Of the thousands of Cornell students in agriculture, only a small percentage have been privileged to come under his influence because he saw only the dawning of the new agricultural day. Even so, somewhere around this world there must be a good many men—some of them now very far from the campus where he taught—who are proud to call themselves "Roberts' Boys" who speak of him with loyalty and enthusiasm and who remember him with tenderness.

Pioneer Days in Agriculture

Isaac P. Roberts

Reprinted from Countryman, December 1914

FORTY-ONE years ago I resigned my first professorship at the Iowa State Agricultural College and accepted a similar position at Cornell University; and on the first of February, 1874, I arrived with my family at Ithaca and set up house-keeping in Cascadilla—a dreary stone fortress which had been built for a sanitarium and was then used as an apartment house. We were plain people off the prairies and possibly because of that fact but more, perhaps, because agriculture was then regarded by most of the classically educated members of the Cornell Faculty as quite unworthy of a place in education beside the traditional subject of the curriculum, we suffered a sort of social neglect and felt ourselves in an alien atmosphere.

Cornell University, as well as the new subject of "scientific agriculture," was then being attacked from every side because it was not administered under religious auspices; and because the President had selected a corps of scientific lecturers who valued truth more than legend. One religious journal, I remember, called the University "a school where hayseeds and greasy mechanics were taught to hoe potatoes, pitch manure and be dry nurses to steam engines." Another dubbed it "a Godless, freshwater college planted in Ezra Cornell's potato patch." To me, coming from the more liberal atmosphere of the West, this violence of feeling was astounding.

In the Department of Agriculture there were then three senior students who had received their technical training under my predecessor, Professor McCandless. Two of them—John L. Stone and William R. Lazenby, now well known professors of agriculture—and a few strays in search of a "snap," constituted my first class. As the farm was leased and did not come under my control for some months, I had plenty of time in which to realize the difference between the conditions at Cornell and those I had left in Iowa.

FROM AN ample farm house we came to live in three rooms in Cascadilla; instead of an 800 acre farm on which I had raised in one year, 5000 bushels of corn, I found a farm which had less than 100 acres of arable land; and instead of a herd of 100 cattle representing four different breeds, I found twelve miserable cows. I had

been accustomed to setting at work every morning fifty to seventy-five students and now I directed three hired men; and to large classrooms and a body of enthusiastic students, where now I had a museum for a lecture room and a mere half dozen pupils.

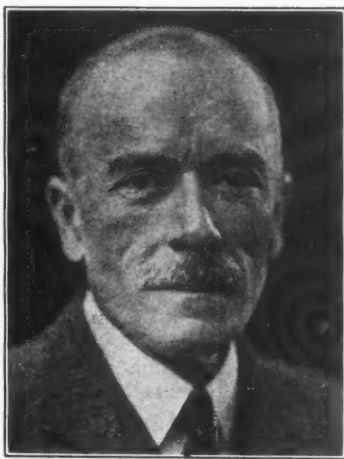
Even more disheartening was the

history of the Cornell Farm and the earlier attempts at agricultural education. The farm had first been placed in the hands of a gentleman whose delicate health required him to spend much of his time at a resort. In the hope of obtaining better results, it had then been leased to a Cortland farmer who came to live in Cascadilla and who agreed to give the University one-third of its proceeds. The wretched condition of the farm, produced by irresponsible and absentee management, may be left to the imagination.

About 1872, President White had called to the Chair of Agriculture, Professor McCandless, a handsome Irishman from Glasnevin, who made it a condition of his acceptance that the University should build at once a large barn. Ezra Cornell, desiring to start the department properly, had provided the money for an expensive building, at the south end of the Campus on the site of the present horticultural barn. The second story of this barn was to be entered by a long causeway requiring a thousand yards of dirt; and one-horse Irish dump-carts were to be imported which could be easily turned round inside of the barn! I found this barn incomplete and was obliged to finish it—all except the causeway—but it never ceased to be a monstrosity and fortunately burned down about 1890.

Professor McCandless had already imported several hundred dollars' worth of farm implements, queer, foreign machines, quite useless in the United States. All that were not burned up with the Irish barn were ultimately placed in the agricultural museum among the other antiquities.

President Farrand's Tribute



LIVINGSTON FARRAND

It is a privilege to pay tribute to the memory of one of Cornell's most distinguished figures, Isaac Phillips Roberts, who served the College of Agriculture as professor and dean from 1873 to 1903. When we contemplate the important institution which has been developed here at Ithaca we cannot but realize the debt which we owe to those pioneers like Professor Roberts who labored against great odds to place training for the field of agriculture upon a university basis. It is fitting on the occasion of the centenary of his birth that we pause and reflect on Professor Roberts' great contribution to the cause which he loved and to which he devoted his life. THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN is to be congratulated in dedicating its current issue to the memory of the man who gave the vital spark to one of the most vigorous colleges in Cornell University.

ALTHOUGH New York was my native state, I came back to it from Iowa where things were being done in a larger way; and although Cornell was founded upon the broadest lines, it was as yet undeveloped; thus, I set my expectations too high. The Farm, so far from being a model, was under the shadow of mismanagement and dishonesty and there was nothing left of the ten thousand dollar appropriation with which I was supposed to begin. Vice-president Russell confessed that there was nothing he so much dreaded as to have a farmer drop in and ask to be shown over "the model farm." When I realized the prejudice to be overcome and the lack of sympathy and of resources,

I determined that unless many things came to pass and those quickly, I would return to the West.

The one inspiration I found in my department was Dr. James Law, a young Scotchman who had been brought over to be head of the Veterinary Department, a college which has now become one of the best in America. Since to complain would not help matters, I set to work to eradicate filth and disease from the dairy, to repair buildings and fences, and to clean up the farm generally. And quite to my surprise, things began to happen which made the situation more tolerable. In 1874-75 both Professor Caldwell and myself were raised to full professorships, which showed that our work was being appreciated. From the beginning, President White took the greatest interest in the department and with this encouragement I gradually gave up my determination to go back to Iowa.

Cornell was then attempting to do a wholly new thing, the possibilities of which appealed to my imagination; and I cast in my lot with it that I might have a share in building the college of my dreams. With the help of my colleagues in the department I began to make a far-reaching plan which, though afterward altered and enlarged, was never lost sight of. But while we laid the foundations of a college such as had never been conceived, our days were filled with laborious details.

IN APRIL, 1874, I filed with the University Treasurer, the first inventory ever made by any of the departments; and that year I introduced the system of farm accounts which, I believe, is still substantially retained. I began at once to make the several divisions of the farm as creditable and remunerative as possible. For instance: there were twelve milch cows that had among them only twenty-two milkable teats, and some of them were infected with tuberculosis. With the aid of Dr. Law we cleaned those Auger stables; but just then, as fate would have it, a wealthy friend of one of the Trustees gave us some Jerseys—but they also were infected and once more we cleaned those stables. In fact, this happened again and it was many years before the menace was absolutely removed.

About 1877 or 1878 we bought a few Holsteins from the Boston herd owned by the Chenerys—the first to be brought into New York. In those days Shorthorns were "all the rage" because the Eighth Duchess of Geneva, a Shorthorn cow, had sold at New York Mills for \$40,600 to be exported to England. My heresy in buy-

ing Holsteins nearly cost me my job and it was a long time before the prejudice against them died out.

There was also on the farm when I went there, a stallion of noted Arabian blood which was valued at fifteen thousand dollars. He had not been out of his stall for two years and although he was the sire of a few colts, they did not have legs enough to carry the curbs, ring-bones, spavins and deformities which he was capable of transmitting. When we finally got that Arab of the Desert out of his stall and rode him, he fell dead!

The earlier years are, in my memory, filled with interminable toil. Removing hundreds of loads of stone from the fields that are now devoted to athletics; manuring the worn-out lands; experimenting with crops and methods; creating an esprit de corps among teachers, students and hired men; and going about among the successful New York farmers to appraise their methods and learn their secrets. For it must be remembered that all my early adult years had been spent in the West and so I had to relearn farming under eastern conditions.

During all this period the farm was held to serve two purposes; it was to serve as a model but at the same time it was to be used as a practicable laboratory for investigation and instruction. Since the number of students was small, the farm had to be our chief reliance in building up the reputation of the Department. At that time the business men who constituted the Board of Trustees did not take much interest in it, so little indeed, that when they made an "appropriation" for the farm they always expected it to be paid back out of the income. It was far easier to convince

the farmers that the department was capable of becoming a great factor in the uplift of their calling, than to convince the Trustees of its importance.

THE ESTABLISHMENT of the State Experiment Station at Geneva instead of at Ithaca was a great disappointment, but afterward, when the Federal Station was placed at Cornell, it appeared that there was room enough for two in so great a State. We nevertheless went on with our researches and published the results in three good sized bulletins (1879-1885), the expense of printing being borne by that generous woman, Jennie McGraw Fiske.

Space does not permit me to go into the details of mistakes, nor of the successes which won the respect of the farmers and which finally won the support of the University authorities; nor of our struggle to raise the entrance requirements and the courses to the standards of the classical departments; for I was convinced that this was necessary to give agriculture its proper place in higher education. At the same time we were constantly harping on the principle that students could truly know things only by doing them, although for a long time we were obliged to graduate some students who had no acquaintance with farm practice. Even yet, I suppose, agricultural students seldom have enough practical knowledge of farming to assimilate the scientific information which they get in college. But, at the end as at the beginning of the pioneer days of agricultural science, I still believe that the way to learn one part of agriculture, perhaps the most important part, is to do farming.



ROBERTS AND GROUP OF STUDENTS IN THE FIELD

Roberts and His Faculty

Albert R. Mann '04

IT IS difficult for the present generation to sense the difficulties which confronted the pioneers who were called upon to organize instruction in Agriculture in the first years of the land-grant colleges. There had been a little experience in this country, and more in Europe, in conducting schools of Agriculture; but not much had been accumulated on which to draw in meeting the requirements of the land-grant act. There was practically nothing in the way of example to be adopted, and few texts having any direct agricultural bearing; and as for teachers of agricultural subjects or knowledge based on experiment and research, they were almost non-existent in this country. It was to men trained in the natural sciences and to farmers of outstanding achievement that the land-grant colleges of agriculture first turned. A few teachers who had studied in Europe and had gained some familiarity with agricultural education abroad were also to be found.

A beginning had been made in the teaching of Agriculture at Cornell before Isaac Phillips Roberts was called here as an assistant professor of agriculture in 1873; but the situation which confronted him was as just described. Roberts was a farmer, with teaching experience in agriculture in Iowa. When he came to Cornell his associates in the "Special Faculty" of agriculture then existing here were a chemist, a zoologist, a geologist, a botanist, a veterinarian, and a young instructor in entomology, all of them seeking to show some of the implications of their sciences for agriculture. The Register for 1873-74 announced the courses in agriculture under the captions, The Chemistry of Agriculture, The Physics of Agriculture, The Geology of Agriculture, The Botany of Agriculture, The Zoology of Agriculture, The Economics of Agriculture, and The Mechanics of Agriculture.

But what calibre men the first faculty members turned out to be! All, with one exception, achieved names great in the history of science and of Cornell, and all except one remained to serve Cornell during long, productive careers: Caldwell in chemistry, Wilder in comparative anatomy and zoology, Hartt in general economic



PROVOST A. R. MANN

and agricultural geology, Prentiss in botany, including horticulture and arboriculture, Law in veterinary medicine and surgery, and Comstock the young instructor in entomology. Prentiss was at the time aided by an instructor in botany, William Russell Dudley, who, while not named in this special faculty in 1873-74, soon became a member of the faculty and won deserved recognition. These full-time teachers in the faculty of 1873-74 were supplemented by a practical farmer and a leader in agricultural affairs, a speaker of exceptional merit, John Stanton Gould, who held a position as a non-resident professor and lecturer on mechanics applied to agriculture.

AT THE time when Roberts arrived, Dr. George C. Caldwell was serving as Dean of the Special Faculty of Agriculture as well as Professor of General and Agricultural Chemistry. After graduating in Chemistry at Harvard University, Caldwell had studied at Goettingen and Heidelberg. He came to Cornell in 1868 as a member of the first group of teachers, and he served with distinction until advancing age compelled his retirement in 1903. His work at Cornell established his place firmly in the history of chemistry and of agricultural chemistry in America. Caldwell Hall and Caldwell Field memorialize his services to agriculture at Cornell.

Dr. Burt G. Wilder gained eminence in zoology, and his instruction in certain of the fundamentals of animal life

left its mark in the scientific preparation of his students. As a scientist and teacher he was outstanding. He remained in active service until 1910, but was transferred from the faculty of agriculture to the faculty of natural history in 1883.

Dr. Albert N. Prentiss, Professor of Botany, Horticulture and Arboriculture, was primarily interested in botany. Through his assistant and later associate, W. R. Dudley, whose field was cryptogamic botany, the investigation of plant diseases was early inaugurated and carried forward to a noteworthy degree. Professor Prentiss was an ardent student, effective and unassuming. Illness compelled his retirement in 1895, and he died a year later.

Charles Fred Hartt, Professor of General Economics and Agricultural Geology, was absent from the University much of the time, engaged in studies abroad. He died in 1878 in Brazil.

Dr. James Law, Professor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery, trained in the best veterinary institutions in Scotland, England, and France, won front rank as an investigator and educator in his field in America. He also was a member of Cornell's first faculty in 1866. He was an acknowledged leader in his profession for forty years, until his retirement in 1908. His chief concern was with the agricultural students for more than two decades, when the development of a Faculty of Veterinary Medicine claimed him as its Dean in 1896. James Law Hall on this campus is a memorial to his great service.

The younger instructor in entomology was John Henry Comstock, one of Wilder's students, whom the latter encouraged to inaugurate instruction in entomology, a field in which Comstock already had a highly developed interest when he entered Cornell as a student. He gave his first course of lectures in entomology in 1873, although he did not receive his bachelor's degree until a year later. From then until his retirement, forty years later, with one slight interruption, he developed entomology and general invertebrate zoology at Cornell, bringing his department to a foremost place in this country. He was a de-

voted and inspiring teacher, an eminent scientist and writer, an indefatigable worker, and a figure of international recognition.

THUS, very briefly and inadequately, may we recognize the men who were Director Roberts' first associates in the faculty of agriculture, most of whom remained his colleagues in Cornell University during his long service at Cornell. It was an exceptional group. The firm foundation in science which these men laid for agriculture at Cornell has proven an invaluable asset in all the years since.

Space will permit only mention by name of those who became associated with Roberts in the later course of his service. Their numbers are not great, as the faculty grew but slowly during the thirty years of Director Roberts' administration. These associates included the following, some of whom, appointed in his later years, are active in the faculty today: Dr. William S. Barnard, Assistant Professor of Entomology and Lecturer on the Zoology of the Invertebrates, 1874-75 and 1878-80; W. R. Lazenby, Instructor and Assistant Professor of Horticulture, 1874-81; Dr. Samuel G. Williams, appointed in 1880 as Professor of General and Economic Geology, a post he held until 1886, when he became a Professor of the Science and Art of Teaching, and his position in the Faculty of Agriculture was taken by Dr. H. S. Williams, Professor of Geology and Paleontology. In the year 1890-91 Harry Snyder was appointed assistant chemist, Clinton DeWitt Smith assistant agriculturalist, Mark Vernon Slingerland assistant entomologist. In 1891-92 and 1892-93, James E. Rice taught a one-hour course in poultry husbandry, which was then taken over by George C. Watson, as Professor Rice did not begin his present long

term of devoted service at Cornell until the close of the Roberts' administration. In 1892-93 appear the names of Dr. George F. Atkinson as cryptogamic botanist, L. C. Corbett as assistant horticulturist, George W. Cavanaugh as assistant chemist, and Alexander D. McGillivray as assistant in entomology; in 1896-97, L. A. Clinton as assistant agriculturist and B. M. Duggar as assistant cryptogamic botanist, both in the Experiment Station, and Charles E. Hunn as gardener; in 1897-98, Hugh C. Troy as assistant in chemistry, John W. Spencer (Uncle John) as conductor of extension work, John L. Stone as an assistant in extension work, and Anna Botsford Comstock as assistant in nature study; in 1898-99, George N. Lauman as assistant in horticulture; in 1899-00, Alice Gertrude McCloskey as Matron of Junior Naturalist Clubs; and in 1901-02, John Craig as Professor of University Extension Teaching in Agriculture and Horticulture and Supervisor of the Farmer's Reading Course. These, with the omission of a few names of persons of short service, and the names of two reserved for separate mention, constitute the roster of the associates of Director Roberts in the work of the College of Agriculture with the three decades of his leadership. With very few exceptions, these persons have achieved either at Cornell or elsewhere marked recognition in their fields. The names are familiar to those who have interested themselves in the development of the College of Agriculture at Cornell or the history of agricultural education in this country. It is a roll of honor of which any institution might be proud.

THE TWO names omitted from the preceding list for purposes of special mention are Henry Hiram Wing and Liberty Hyde Bailey. Pro-

fessor Wing came to Cornell in 1888 as Deputy Director and Secretary of the newly reorganized Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station. In 1890-91 he offered a course of study in dairy husbandry, and one in experiment station methods. The following year he appeared in the faculty list as Assistant Professor of Animal Industry and Dairy Husbandry. In 1902 he was advanced to a professorship. He retired in 1928 after forty years of continuous, sound and constructive service in the fields of animal husbandry, and, until 1903, in dairy industry also. His name is secure in Cornell's history.

Doctor Bailey also came to Cornell in 1888 as Horticulturist of the Experiment Station and Professor of General and Experimental Horticulture. At the beginning of the year 1903-04 he succeeded Roberts as Dean of the College of Agriculture and Director of the Experiment Station, posts he held until his retirement at an early age in 1913. His administration marked the great development of the college in buildings, personnel, student body, and prestige, international as well as national. He won exceptional recognition as teacher, scientist, administrator, writer, and country life leader extraordinary. Bailey Hall is one of many memorials to his service on the campus.

The glory of a university arises out of its great teachers and investigators. Great teachers and inspiring leaders make a great institution. Among the associates of Isaac Phillips Roberts were many to share with him in laying the foundations for a great college; and not only to lay foundations but to erect some of the most difficult and substantial parts of the superstructure. We of a later generation are heavily in the debt of these founders of agricultural education and research at Cornell.



ORIGINAL CENTRAL GROUP OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THESE BUILDINGS, STONE, ROBERTS, AND EAST ROBERTS' WERE COMPLETED SOON AFTER DEAN ROBERTS' RETIREMENT

The Colleges Today

Carl E. Ladd '12

A COLLEGE is primarily a group of teachers and students. A land grant college has two other functions: the discovery of new knowledge or research; the teaching of people who are not in residence at the institution, or extension. Naturally, the resident teaching develops first. The administrative act of 1906 defining the purpose of the college of agriculture stated the three functions as college teaching, research, and extension teaching.

The central activity of the colleges is teaching and therefore one of the most interesting parts of the development is the student body. Today there are 916 four-year students in the agricultural college. This is the largest number of four-year students since we entered the world war. In addition there are 94 special and two-year students, 316 graduate students, 122 winter short-course students, and last summer 695 students were enrolled in summer school. There has been a continuous increase in four-year students for the past four years.

In home economics there are at present 453 four-year students, four special students and 22 graduate students. Last summer 98 students were enrolled in the summer school. Owing to lack of teaching staff, the enrollment in this college is limited.

There are ample laboratories and lecture rooms for the student body. The number of laboratory assistants however, places a definite limit on the number of students that can be taught and this is one of the critical problems in the teaching field at the present. To one who has known the colleges for twenty years it is clear that there has been a real improvement in college teaching. Class-room methods are better and of course the subject matter is infinitely better than that of 20 years ago. I am not at all sure that the student body has the same amount of group consciousness, the enthusiasm for agriculture and homemaking and the strong fervent desire to serve the open country and to be of service to the State that characterized the very early student groups. I hope that some of this early enthusiasm may be recaptured during the next few years.

Extension teaching is now carried on by every subject-matter department. Last year extension specialists from the colleges made approximately 400,000 field contacts. The work is done through lectures, demonstrations, conferences, exhibits and tours. Cooperating with the college are co-

operative groups of farmers in the counties organized into Farm and Home Bureau Associations. More than ten thousand local committeemen give volunteer aid without pay to this work in Farm Bureau, Home Bureau and 4-H Club organizations. This is a vast adult and extra-curricular educational movement which is not equalled in any other country. It is probably the cheapest educational activity carried on in the State and one of the most effective in producing benefits, economic and social.

SPACE does not permit a description of other lines of work such as the 3,400 students enrolled in correspondence courses, one and a half million bulletins distributed last year, 1,400 news articles furnished to papers, radio broadcasting from the Cornell station and a regular service over 16 other stations.

There is no place where one can secure so accurate a picture of the research work of the college as in the annual report. If the reader will turn to the experiment station section of that report and quickly scan the problems being studied under each department, he will get some idea of the range of subjects covered. Yet with a large research staff at Cornell and at Geneva, in spite of literally hundreds of separate research projects, I can list off-hand a considerable number of problems of great economic importance where work is being demanded by insistent farmers and for which funds are not available.

In the plant sciences we have excellent equipment for the most modern type of research. The same is true in animal husbandry, poultry, and dairy. A wonderful new building with excellent equipment serves agricultural economics and farm management and rural social organization. Agronomy has for some time been well equipped. Agricultural engineering lacks facilities and room but is carrying on well in limited space. Entomology is badly lacking in equipment. It has a strong scientific staff and will be fairly well housed in its new home in the old economics building. Forestry is just turning its efforts from under-graduate teaching to a major endeavor in the research field.

The College of Home Economics in its new Martha Van Rensselaer Hall has a wonderful building. The laboratories are furnished with the most modern equipment; well planned class rooms, practice rooms, reading room, and service rooms provide a

well-rounded development ready to give the most expert service.

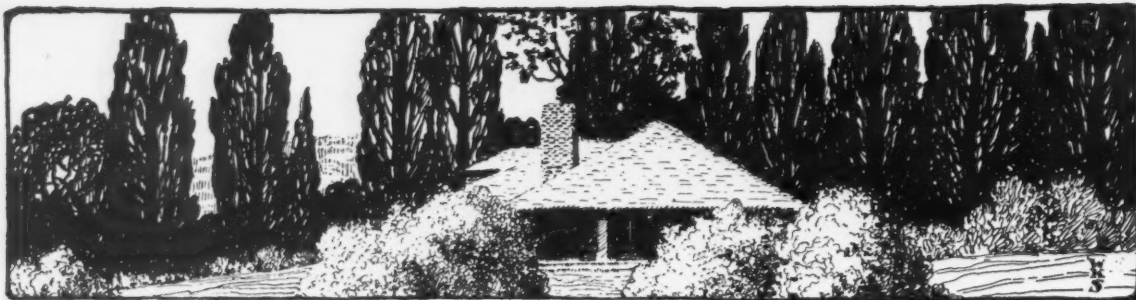
A description of the college today should not neglect the herds of livestock. During the past year the dairy herd has won many honors. At the State Fair with only a few animals entered, a college Holstein won first prize in the aged cow class. Another Holstein won a world's production record as a senior two-year-old and also was first place three-year-old and senior and grand champion at the State Fair and Eastern States exposition. Since then she has been made all-American three-year-old Holstein.

A college Guernsey is a class leader in the three-year-old class at present, ranking seventh in the world for her class in production. She was also senior and grand champion at the 1933 State Fair.

A college Ayrshire is now world's champion three-year-old.

IT HAS always been a matter of pride that the State Colleges are active, living parts of the social life of the State and Nation. Research and extension teaching are coordinated with the agricultural problems of the State. Every farm and home problem comes to the college and every rural movement touches the campus. The college has furnished scientific data and human leadership in solving many public problems. The principle upon which the college works is to develop and to furnish indisputable facts feeling always that if the facts are fully known rural people will make sound decisions.

Perhaps the best cross-section of scientific agriculture and its application to modern farming is to be obtained by a visit to the annual Farm and Home Week at Cornell. Each year during the second full week of February approximately 5,000 rural people come to Ithaca to study agriculture. The week is not a period of amusement and little effort is made to entertain. No large organization meetings are held. This is primarily a week of subject matter teaching. The colleges give their best and they have an appreciative audience. Perhaps the best thing about Farm and Home Week is its effect upon the colleges themselves. The stimulation of new problems, fresh from the field, critical consideration of new ideas by practical minded farmers, reports of field experiences of the previous crop-growing year—these keep the college young, dynamic, practical, and, we hope, of real service to the State.



Through Our Wide Windows

Book of the Month

BROWSING along some book shelves I came across a volume whose existence is, I believe, unknown to most of the present students in the College. This volume is "The Autobiography of a Farm Boy" by Isaac Phillips Roberts. Here I thought was an opportunity to at least get acquainted with the writings of this man who had so much to do with making this College what it is. To my delight the "Farm Boy" was none other than Roberts himself. In vigorous, homely style he traces his life from his birth in East Varick, Seneca County; to his emigration to Iowa; his return to literally build the College of Agriculture at Cornell University; and to his retirement in California after a long life of service.

Here in his own words we can read of the dreams, the struggles, and the progress of this man and of the college he built. Little comes to us directly concerning Dean Roberts, unless it comes from those thinning ranks of professors who worked under him. But here in his book we can meet the man to whom we owe so much, both as students of the College and as residents of New York State.

Aside from its historic interest it is a real live story full of suspense and drama, and not a little humor. It is as well educational and inspirational. Practical farm advice can be found in its pages, and the stories of his problems, of his spirit, and of his hopes cannot be other than inspirational.

We already have assigned readings, optional readings, reference readings, and suggested readings enough for everyone's time. But why don't you in that spare minute find a copy of Dean Roberts' own book and browse, and wonder, and laugh, and admire, and mayhap be inspired?

Attention Please!

WE HOPE that this issue will bring to your attention the life of a man who had a profound influence on agriculture at Cornell. Many of Dean Roberts' traits of character could well be emulated by us today. Any of those who knew him enjoy enumerating incidents and experiences which portray Roberts as he trod his fields or taught his classes. If we could only learn to use our powers of observation in analyzing situations, drawing conclusions, and making practical applications as he did, our success would be assured. His sympathetic understanding of farm folk and their problems; his prophecies and philosophy; even his use of the parable in provoking thought among his audiences, can well entertain our attention for a moment.

The COUNTRYMAN is extremely grateful to those men who have contributed their time and memories in the making of this memorial to Dean Roberts. We hope it will be read and enjoyed both by those who knew and loved the builder of our college and those who know of him only through the great work he has done. When those who knew him are no longer with us to reminisce, we hope the members of the younger generation will find in these pages a permanent record of the great esteem in which Dean Roberts was held. We reprint his own article "Pioneer Days in Agriculture," written for the Historical Number of December, 1914, in order that you may get from the hand of the master himself something of the difficulties encountered and the hard work and cooperation necessary to overcome them. Compare the college as he knew it with it as it is today.

Our present Dean has authorized the distribution of two thousand copies of this issue to graduates of these colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. We hope that this glimpse of your Alma Mater from past to present will revive memories of bygone days. May we also realize that the fight for better agricultural education started here by Roberts many years ago is still being waged. Continued progress is essential if we maintain the high ideals set up by him.

Friendly Pedagogues

OUR years of undergraduate experience in Cornell have brought to us increasingly the feeling that students and faculty are not as well acquainted as they should be. From some people, this statement would immediately draw forth a reiteration of the old idea that the size of our school is too great. The faculty cannot get acquainted with the students because there are so many of them. This, however, is merely suggesting a reason for the problem. We cannot cut down the enrollment very easily. The problem is here and we must face it.

The problem is brought much more forcefully to mind by Professor MacDaniels' letter in the last issue. We find, if this letter voices the general faculty opinion and we believe it does, that there is an active interest on the part of the faculty in the students and in their work.

It is up to us to cultivate as friendly an acquaintance as possible with the teaching staff. Most of the professors and instructors are far more human than we often give them credit for being. Their work involves the solution of student problems as much as it does the presentation of certain factual materials. With this in mind, we should take advantage of every opportunity possible to get to know the faculty more intimately. The result would be of considerable benefit to both students and teachers.

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN wishes to do four things: publish interesting alumni notes, furnish campus news, present the latest agricultural information and stimulate boys and girls to seek the aid of their State Colleges in order that they may lead fuller and finer lives.

Roberts—Practical Scientist

Henry H. Wing '81

ON THE one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Professor Roberts, it might be profitable as well as pleasant to look back over his work at Cornell, the conditions under which it was done, and some of the results that were accomplished.

Professor Roberts served Cornell University for the thirty years from 1874 to 1903 as Professor of Agriculture, and for the latter half of the time as Dean and Director of the College of Agriculture and of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

At the beginning of this period, scholastic instruction in practical agriculture was itself in the experimental stage, and most of the instruction that had been attempted was in connection with agricultural chemistry. Although "agriculture" was included in the curriculum of all the land-grant colleges, not over half a dozen had made any noticeable progress and these through the labors and successes of such men as Miles in Michigan, Stockbridge in Massachusetts, Townshend in Ohio, Morrow in Illinois, and Knapp in Iowa. It was therefore an almost virgin field to which Professor Roberts came at Cornell with only the preparation of native ability, limited schooling, and some years of success as a pioneer prairie farmer, and as farm superintendent at the Iowa Agricultural College.

At that time the chair of "agriculture" included what is now comprised in agronomy, soils, farm crops, and farm management, the whole of animal husbandry, the superintendence of the farm, the carrying on of a considerable amount of field experimentation, and the attendance at numerous meetings of farmers throughout the state. For all of this in the first years, Professor Roberts had no assistance, not even a farm foreman. In the seventies Cornell was a struggling and a comparatively poor institution. Much of its endowment was unproductive and even being carried at an expense. There was little money for maintenance to say nothing of development. During all the earlier years, the appropriation for the then department of agriculture did not exceed six thousand dollars a year. Much of the time the receipts from the sale of milk and other products equalled or exceeded this amount and were turned in to the university treasury without being available to the department. Thus the department was near-

ly or quite self-supporting and maintained a constant though slow development which in itself was no mean accomplishment.

LOOKING back over this period, I like to call to mind some of the more specific things which indicate the character and ability of him we are honoring.

As he says in his "Autobiography of a Farm Boy," he soon discovered that "the dairy could be made to pay," and to this end, disregarding his experience with and admiration for the Shorthorn as he had seen her in the West, and notwithstanding the record of Ezra Cornell as a Shorthorn breeder, he went to Massachusetts and bought a bull of the then little-known Holstein-Friesian breed. (The herd book number of the bull was 156). With this bull and the common cows he found on the farm he began the system of improvement of grade cattle which is now so generally and satisfactorily practiced. I would not have it inferred that Professor Roberts was the first man to breed a purebred sire to a common dam, but he was one of the first to systematically practice it and persistently recommend it to others.

In connection with the improvement of the herd, it was soon discovered that a knowledge of what each animal was doing every day was of prime importance; so the custom of weighing and recording the milk of each animal was established, and has been continued to the present time. For more than fifty years weighing and recording the milk has been as much a part of the barn "chores" as feeding or cleaning the stables. In this I am quite sure that Professor Roberts was a pioneer, and from it has largely developed the whole system of records, official and otherwise, that has been so important a factor in dairy herd improvement.

Of course, there was a fairly well developed dairy industry in New York before Professor Roberts came to Cornell, but it was mainly a summer proposition and largely given to cheese making, and the cows shifted for themselves during the winter. When milk began to be used for food more extensively, he saw that milk must be produced the year round, and that more attention must be given to the protection and comfort of the cow during the winter if milk were to be produced at a profit. Hence, when

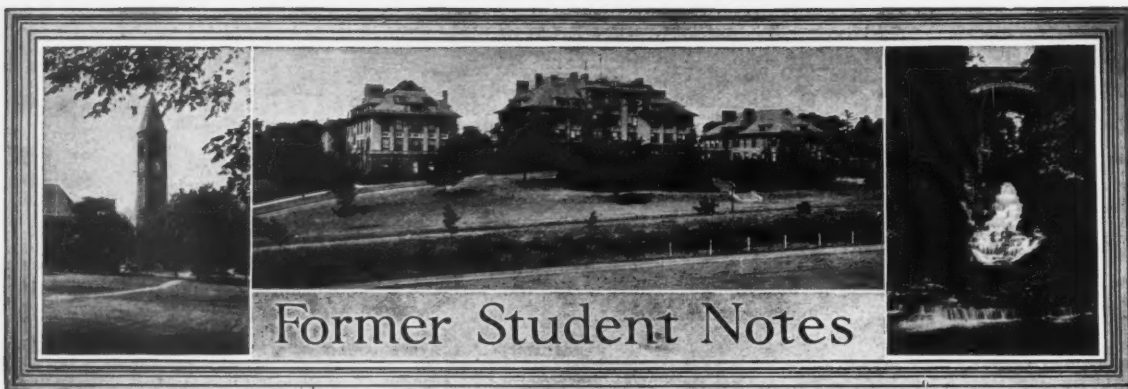
the opportunity came in 1879 to build the "universal" barn, comfort and abundant water supply were provided in the "Covered Barnyard." However much this might now be criticized from a sanitary standpoint, it undoubtedly paved the way for the modern dairy stable with its comfortable stalls and water buckets at hand.

SPACE forbids to mention many other matters in which Professor Roberts played an important part: the development of the practice of ensilage, the importance of properly grown and ripened corn for the silo, the improvement of pastures and many others, particularly the part taken in collaboration and cooperation with others in the development of the system of systematic instruction to farmers in organized meetings (Farmers' Institutes) from which has developed the whole elaborate system of agricultural extension activities.

Finally, what about direct teaching to students? During almost the whole of Professor Roberts' career as a teacher, his course was given as five lectures per week with two afternoon practices. The lectures were quite informal and covered a wide range as indicated above, but were not in a very pedagogic form. The class was most impressed by a sense that the lectures were based upon a practical experience that could be relied upon. The practices were still less formal, consisting of more or less practical work as the season allowed or provided (I recall a contest in husking a shock of corn in which I came out second to my now brother-in-law), visits to neighboring farms, and in the winter farm bookkeeping and tracing Shorthorn pedigrees. The classes were always small, often only three or four, never more than fifteen or twenty. From a personal acquaintance with many of those who passed under Professor Roberts' instruction, I think I can say for most as for myself, that the most important things that came to them were the sense of knowledge born of experience and the growth of a warm personal friendship.

In the early development of agricultural instruction and experimentation, Professor Roberts truly exemplified the adage "Prove all things, hold fast to that which is good."

As an inspiration, let every student now in the college read the "Autobiography of a Farm Boy."



Greetings to the Class of '28

'28

Herman Agle of Eden, New York, was in Ithaca for the Syracuse game. He is working with his father on market gardening.

Abram VanVranken Desforbes is still with the New York Telephone Company, West Street, New York City. He has had several promotions in the accounting department in spite of the fact that he trained here to be a forester.

Elizabeth Denman is teaching homemaking in Cortland High School. She returns to her home at 214 Linden Avenue, Ithaca, almost every week end.

Kenneth Fisher, Forestry, is in the administrative department of the New York Telephone Company at Buffalo. He is married but has no children. He comes to Cornell about twice a year.

Marian E. Gandy is now teaching at Cheney Training School, Cheney, Pennsylvania. Previous to this, she taught for two years at Virginia State College, Ettricks, Virginia, at which address she still receives mail. She received her M. A. from Columbia last summer.

Frederic F. "Bugs" Fish is still working with the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries. Most of his time he is spending at the Bureau's headquarters in Washington, D. C., as Associate Pathologist. He expects to spend the first two months of the coming year at the bureau's experiment station at Kearneysville, West Virginia. After that, he plans to go to Corvallis, Oregon, to act as advisor for the State Fish and Game Commission. I refuse to make any puns about the appropriateness of the job that "Bugs" is holding, but will let you use your own imagination. His address will be c/o U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.

We hasten to correct a mistake in the F. S. N.'s of the December issue that was allowed to slip through the

fingers of an inattentive proof-reading staff. G. Harden Gibson of South Hartford, New York, was accused of running a pig and poultry farm. Now, as Harden and any other good disciple of Farm Management knows, pig raising is not a particularly remunerative occupation in New York State. So we take back all we said about the pigs but hasten to say that we were correct in the poultry enterprise. Harden is very proud of the stock that he has built up in this line and is, in addition, producing milk and raising potatoes.

Harry J. Limbacher and Maude Anne Roeder were married July 15, 1933. They are living at 20 West Plaza, Ridgewood, New Jersey. He is working particularly on upstate sales statistics in the Cost and Statistics Department of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., of 11 West 42nd St., New York City.

M. Elizabeth Hollister Packer is married to Wilfred T. Packer, (brother of Leon F. Packer, '25). Her husband is now Baptist Pastor and Professor of Religious Education at Rio Grande College, Rio Grande, Ohio. She lived in Rochester for two years after graduation, where she led a very active life. She was teacher-secretary in a high school, taught foods in night school, and assisted in clothing for the Monroe County Home Bureau. They have a daughter, Marjorie Jean Packer, born June 15, 1931.

Henry L. Page is County Agricultural Agent at the Farm Bureau Office at Oswego, New York. He started work as assistant agent in October of '28 and was made agent on January 1, 1930.

M. L. Peterson and Miss Dorothy Crocker (formerly Dean Hammond's secretary) were married in 1930. They are living at 331 White Street, Waterville, New York. He taught at Athens for one year, but has been at Waterville since.

James D. Pond is now an instructor in Forestry at Cornell. He is married to Nellie M. Wilson, also '28. From '28-'30 he was timber cruising in Quebec. He did private forestry work at Albany in 1930. From 1931 'til last February he was 4-H club agent for Washington county. Second term last year he took grad work in Forestry, and in the summer he was an instructor in forestry at Purdue Forestry Camp.

B. Evelyn MacAllister of Tully, New York is doing Grad work at Cornell. Her Ithaca address is 516 Stewart Avenue.

Mildred Rockwood is married to Carlton S. Frantz '24, and has one child, Virginia. They are living at Alden, New York.

G. H. Salisbury is teaching agriculture and chemistry at Mannsville High School, Mannsville, New York. He is married to Kate Seagers '29 and has a girl three years old.

W. S. Salisbury is doing grad work at Cornell and hopes to complete his Ph.D. requirement this June. It has been reported that he is single, sound, and somewhat sane.

Andrew Given Sharp has been promoted to assistant superintendent of one of the timber companies at Kapuskasing, Ontario, Canada.

C. Elizabeth Thomas is home economics teacher at Avon, New York.

George E. Tuoti is assistant nursery manager and landscape planting superintendent for the Cape Cod Nurseries, H. V. Lawrence Landscape Offices. His address is Falmouth, Massachusetts.

Arthur B. Quencer was married September 16, 1933, to Isabel Mohr of Phillipsburg, New Jersey. They live at 435 35th Street, North Bergen, New Jersey. He is in the Quality Control Department of the Dairymen's League, with headquarters at the 19th Street Branch.

Lucile West is living at 12 Glen Ellyn Way, Rochester, New York.

'11

A. K. Getman was elected Vice-President of the American Vocational Association in charge of Agricultural Education. He is now head of the Agricultural Education Bureau in Albany.

'12

Halsey B. Knapp is Director of the State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island.

George H. Bissenger is in charge of Plant Breeding work for the Philippine Sugar Association and is conducting extensive experiments for the improvement of cane acreage. His address is Manila, Philippine Islands.

'13

Lee W. Crittenden is Director of the State School of Agriculture at Cobleskill, New York.

'14

A. B. Dean is convalescing in Miami, Florida. He has been sick since last March, but it is hoped that great improvement will be shown in his health by spring. His 16 year old son, Byron, and his wife are in the south with him.

'15

Albert S. Kenerson is now associated with Allen, Sterling, and Lothrup, seedsmen of Portland, Maine.

'16

Van Crampton Whittemore ('22 M. S.) is the Director of the State School of Agriculture at Canton, New York.

William D. Woolston is operating a canning crops and cabbage farm near Churchville, New York.

'17

Harold Regnault of LaGrangeville, and Mary Helen Lobb of Poughkeepsie were married on October 28. Mrs. Regnault is a teacher in the Poughkeepsie High School.

'18

Wilburn Potter owns and operates a 260 acre dairy farm in Truxton, New York. In addition he does veterinary work.

George D. Spencer notified us of his change of address to 295 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, New York.

Fang-lau Tai is Professor of Plant Pathology in the Kwang Tung Agricultural College at Canton, China.

Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Vaughn (Alice Boynton '18) are living at Randolph, New York, where Mr. Vaughn is working for the Borden Milk Products Company. They have two children, Bessie Leak, born June 6, 1930, and Frank Amar, born June 3, 1933.

'19

F. P. Bussell of the Plant Breeding Department, returned from San Diego October 22. The illness and subsequent death of his mother necessitated the trip.

W. J. Weaver (MS) is State Supervisor in Agricultural Education at Albany.

'20

Francis C. Wilbur of Rochester is associated with Joseph Harris and Company, Seedsmen, at Coldwater, New York.

'24

Bernhard Zorn Eidam of Tompkinsville, New York, and Miss Marie Wietzel of Lakewood, New Jersey, were married on November 25 at the home of the bride. They plan to live at Lakewood.

'26

Albert F. Gunnison is engaged in orchard farming in the Champlain Valley at Crown Point, New York. Since graduation he has spent his winters in New York City working for the New York Department of Agriculture and Markets. He is married to Holliss Kemp (University of Rochester '31).

Kendrick Hart is agriculture and manual training teacher at Waterville, New York.

F. F. Alexander and Nicholas A. Milone '30 are operating the Mobile Laboratories which examine the milk supplies from the State of New York.

'27

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Norgore (Elizabeth Stowe '27) are living at 3043 West 71st Street, Seattle, Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Primmer (Elizabeth Reese '27), are living at Powanda, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Primmer is athletic coach in the high school.

'29

Dean Cutler is recuperating from his trip across country with Bill Chapel and Bill's toads, turtles and snakes. The pets arrived safely, but Dean doesn't expect to be the same for months. Dean is cultural foreman making thinnings in cut-over yellow pine stands at Woods Spring, Ariz. He writes that Dick Wilson '31 is at Mormon Lake, 20 miles away. Dean and Bill received their MF's in June just before the western trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey S. Kuhn (Thelma Dalrymple), were married on June 5, 1933. They are living at 54 Murray Street, Mount Morris, N. Y., where Mr. Kuhn is a postal clerk.

Kenneth Davenport was recently married in Mississippi. He and Mrs. Davenport live at Accord, N. Y., where he is a gasoline distributor.

Last May a daughter, Priscilla Ann, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Russell Dudley (Margaret Gilchrist '29) of Lyons, N. Y.

At last report Mr. and Mrs. J. Norton Ewart (Mildred Cushing '29) resided at 56 McKinley Avenue, Kenmore, N. Y. They have three children, Donald, Robert and Ruth.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Jacobsen (Viola Stephany), 40 Stowe Avenue, Baldwin, L. I., wish to announce the birth of a daughter, Marlene Eleanor, on October 7.

M. J. "Shipwreck" Kelly is teaching physics and chemistry at Corning High School. Merle and the two Crossbys, Al '26, and Dick '31, and Bernard Harkness '29 took a flying trip to the Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago. Merle was on the Cornell Countryman Board.

Mrs. Henry Ketchum (Alice Meyers) dietitian at Risley for some years, was married in June of '32. Mr. Ketchum is an instructor in chemistry. They are living at 1002 North Aurora Street.

George Parsons has been recuperating from tuberculosis, and has spent the past year at 36 Kiwassa Rd., Saranac Lake. He reports he is rapidly improving and will be "on the ball" next spring.

Richard B. Shanley was married to Miss Florence A. New of Flushing in August. They are living in New Philadelphia, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer S. Jorgenson (Hermine Stewart) are living at the home of her parents at 649 Castle Street, Geneva. They have two young daughters, Margaret and Julia.

Jean Warren now lives at 19 Winter Street, Sanford, Maine, and is home demonstration agent in York County.

Louis E. Babcock is with the Brooklyn Edison Company.

Dorothy Chase is Assistant Editor in the University Publications Office, Roberts Hall, Ithaca, New York. Her address is 109 Parker Street, Ithaca, New York.

Elsie Lois Clark is teaching home economics at King Ferry, New York.

Mrs. Lee Thurston Corbett (Dorothy Reed '29) is teaching in Rochester. She is living at 133 North Saint Regis Drive, Brighton Station, Rochester, New York.

Norma Everson is associate 4-H club agent of Chenango County with headquarters at the 4-H Club Office at Norwich, New York.

Agnes Gainey is with the Home Economics Bureau of the New York Edison Company. She is living at 114 West 11th Street, New York City.

Lydia Kitt lives at 151 East 86th Street, New York City. She is working for the Home Economics Bureau of the New York Edison Company at 17th Street and Irving Place.

'30

Mrs. Adelaide Taylor Bethel is with the Home Economics Bureau of the Westchester Lighting Company, in Mount Vernon, New York.

S. M. "Sally" Cole is assistant dietitian in the Fifth Avenue Hospital in New York City.

Robert E. Love, who is assistant manager of the Le Mar Hotel, Houston, Texas, sailed from Los Angeles September 9 for Nanking, China. He is now with his parents there. He plans to complete the trip around the world, returning in the late winter or early spring. His father, Harry H. Love, is president of the Agricultural Administration to the National Government of China, and of the provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang.

Helen Rice, of 113 Glen Place, Ithaca, is assistant in Dean Ogden's office, Goldwin Smith Hall, Cornell University.

Marion Skilling is with the Dairy-men's League. She is living at 11 West 42nd Street, New York City.

Agnes Talbot is living at 2 Grace Court, Brooklyn Heights, New York, and is working for the Brooklyn Edison Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Cappel Babcock will reside at 441 North Aurora Street, Ithaca, New York.

Henry Forschmidt, 2020 Cadiz St., Dallas, Texas, is salesman of the

Dallas office of the Atlantic Commission Co., Inc., and head buyer of produce for 225 A. & P. stores in that section. He has been with the Atlantic Commission Co. since he graduated, having started in Philadelphia as assistant buyer of fruit and vegetables.

David Gardner Greenleaf, of Perry, New York, died in the Thompson Memorial Hospital in Canandaigua on December 6 from injuries sustained in an automobile accident on December 4 near Canandaigua, New York.

Ray R. Hall is teaching agriculture at Hammondsport, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Purcell (Mary Barvian '31) are living at 50 Lenox Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey.

Mrs. Burton Belden (Katherine Kammerer '32) of 47 Elm Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey, has a son, Robert Scott, born on October sixth.

Mildred "Milly" Garman is Public Service Representative of the Gas and Electric Company, Ithaca, New York. She spends some time in our new Domecon Building.

Donald Knapp is teaching agriculture in Fabius and Jamesville High Schools. His address is Jamesville, New York.

Charles Ogden is working for Harris and Company of Rochester, New York.

Harold Wilm, M. F. '30, Ph.D. '32, is on trail construction with C. C. C. camp near his home. His address is 117 North Vista, Bonita Ave., Glendora, Calif.

'31

Laura Allen is business manager of the American Psychological Journal with her office in Goldwin Smith. She also finds time to be secretary of the Department of Biological Chemistry in Stimson. She is living at 107 Miller Street, Ithaca.

C. A. "Kay" Blewer is an extension worker in the Department of Home Economics from Cornell. Address, Home Bureau, Albion, N. Y.

'32

C. R. Perry, WC, is now working for the dairy department at Cornell.

Dr. F. K. Sparrow, who held a National Research Fellowship during 1932 and who was at Cambridge, England, during the past year, has returned to his home at Hanover, New Hampshire, where he is a member of the Department of Evolution at Dartmouth. While at Ithaca, Dr. Sparrow lived at Forest Home and was a member of the department of plant pathology.

Alice Stamps is teaching Home Economics in Niagara Falls High School. She lives at 8863 Lindbergh Avenue.

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NEW YORK TIME'S MAN VISITS AG COLLEGE

R. L. Duffus, one of the chief feature writers of The New York Times, visited the ag campus Saturday, December 2. While in Ithaca Mr. Duffus was the guest of Prof. Bristow Adams. Mr. Duffus was sent to Cornell by his paper in order to obtain material for a feature article concerning the Agriculture College at Cornell. This article appeared in the New York Times issue of December 10th under the title of "The Laboratory of the Commodity Dollar," and in it Mr. Duffus said of the Agricultural College, "The College of Agriculture at Cornell, where Professor Warren demonstrates his theory of gold and prices, is a beehive of research to which the President of the United States turns for economic counsel" "Of the two campuses at Cornell the upper is, on the whole, the more democratic; looked at by itself the College of Agriculture is a place of enthusiasm and comradeship."

Mr. Duffus spent the week-end at Cornell in looking over the University, and talking to President Farland, Dean Ladd, and other university officials.

FARM WEEK SPEAKERS HOLD FINAL TRYOUTS

Five men and one woman were retained after the final tryouts of the twenty-fifth Eastman stage contest on December 19th. The number competing in the first tryouts was forty-five. The contest will be held during Farm and Home Week. Those who were kept after the trial were: J. Mack '34, L. R. Crane '35, A. Gentle '35, Miss Viola Henry '35, E. Rutberg, special student and W. Sherman, special student.

The tryouts of the Farm Life Challenge contest in speaking gave places on the team to the following: J. A. Mack '34, T. A. Pasto '34, A. D. Gentle and W. H. Sherman, special students with alternates G. E. Brandow '35 and W. E. Washbon '35.

There are two prizes for the winners in each contest, a first prize of one hundred dollars and a second prize of twenty-five dollars.

WESTERN WRITERS WIN PLAY PRIZES

"Cheese It" and "Yesterday's Rations" are the 1933 first and second prize winning plays submitted respectively by Edna Becker of Topeka, Kansas, and Myrtle G. Elsey of Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Kermis, a student organization of the college of agriculture at Cornell University, selected these two prize winners from thirty-seven plays submitted, representing eighteen states and one Canadian province. Several of those submitted were judged as being creditable. They are: "Don't You Worry," by Robert R. Flynn of Ithaca; "The Market," by Roy George

of Phoenix, Arizona; "The Voice of Judgment," by Gerald Seabury of St. Paul, Minnesota, and "Drouth" by S. E. Jennings of Waco, Texas.

Professor Bristow Adams, of the publication department, as chairman of the committee of judges, was assisted by Professors Walter H. French and Milton Marx of the English department.

Kermis will present several plays to the farm and home week visitors at Cornell, February 12 to 17.

UPPER CAMPUS MEMBERS OF SCHOLASTIC CLUB

One hundred six new members were recently elected to the Phi Kappa Phi honorary scholastic fraternity. The following were chosen from the upper campus: faculty members, J. A. Bizzell, O. F. Curtis, Robert Mathe-son and H. W. Riley; class of '34, D. O. Call, H. R. DeGraff, E. G. Fisher, D. L. Gibson, J. P. Hertel, M. K. Heydweiller, V. F. Ludewig (hotel), C. R. Mapes, T. A. Pasto, W. A. Rie- man, Stella Root (H. E.), H. I. Shinnen (hotel), Marguerita Trauger (H. E.), Irene Van De Venter (H. E.), and Ruthanna Wood (H. E.); gradu-ate students, J. H. Bruckner, T. N. Hurd, P. P. Kellogg, Kenneth Post, G. W. Salisbury, G. A. White and P. S. Williamson.

HONORARY SOCIETY ELECTS SIX MEMBERS

The national honorary floriculture fraternity Pi Alpha Zi initiated six new members at its 19th annual initiation on November 17. The following men were elected: H. R. DeGraff '34, R. G. Williams, '34, K. D. Brase '35, W. F. Kosar '35, S. E. Wadsworth '35, J. P. Schofield '35.

At the initiation banquet held at Ye Hosts Professor J. E. Boyle of the rural economy department spoke on the agricultural adjustment act as it involves the new nationalism.

The Pi Alpha Zi was first formed here in 1923 under the direction of Professor E. A. White, head of the floriculture department.

PROMINENT SCIENTIST DIES IN LABORATORY

Dr. Roscoe Wilfred Thatcher, former head of the Cornell Experiment Station, dropped dead in his laboratory the morning of December 6. For the past year he has been in ill health which necessitated his resignation from Massachusetts State College of which he had been president since 1927. He remained on the staff, however, as research professor. Dr. Thatcher was head of the Cornell University Experiment Station from 1923 to 1927 and previously was head of the New York State Agricultural Station at Geneva. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Zeta, Gamma Sigma Delta, Alpha Chi Sigma, Sigma Xi, and Phi Kappa Phi.

NEW YORK REPRESENTED AT INTERNATIONAL SHOW

The International Livestock Show, held at Chicago, Illinois, December 2-9, 1933, saw many members of the faculty of the New York State College of Agriculture present to attend its shows and meetings.

Professor F. B. Morrison, the head of the animal husbandry department, delivered a paper entitled "Getting More Value from Feeding Experiments" at the annual meeting of the American Society of Animal Production. Other members of the animal husbandry staff present at this meeting were Professor Harper, Professor Hinman, Doctor J. P. Willman, and Mr. H. A. Willman.

Dean Hagan, Doctor Fincher, and Doctor Cameron of the New York State Veterinary College attended the annual meeting of the U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association. Doctor Cameron presented a paper on "Trichomonads of Cattle."

In the 4-H Club section of the show, the New York State Club members were well represented among the winners of honors. Katherine Sheldon of Oneonta, exhibited the Champion pen of three market lambs in the Junior Feeding Contest for the second year in succession. Edwin Sweetland of Dryden won second on his Chester-white barrow in the Market Class. This contest was held December 2, 1933.

The honors in the open show of Aberdeen Angus cattle went largely to Briarcliff Farm of Pine Plains, New York. Briarcliff Model was Grand Champion steer, over all breeds, having won first in the Summer Yearling Class. He weighed 1,217 pounds and sold for \$1.30 a pound. Briarcliff had the Champion group of three steers over all breeds and weights, and the Champion three steers the get of one sire.

In the bull classes Briarcliff won two firsts and two seconds besides Junior Champion Bull, first prize on group of five, first on group of three, and first on group of two bulls.

In the cow classes Briarcliff had first three year old and first yearling heifer.

Seven of the breeding animals in the Cornell University Beef herd are sired by the same two bulls as are the winners at the International Show.

WISCONSIN PROFESSOR KNOCKS PET BELIEF

The crammer has at last found a champion in a prominent professor at the University of Wisconsin who recently asserted that "material learned rapidly is retained better than that gathered by long hours of application." The professor's conclusive proofs have elevated the rank of crammers and placed the theory that one who learns-quickly-forgets-quickly among the outworn credos of the dark ages.

BI-WEEKLY DOINGS OF VEGETABLE CLUB

Professors, graduate students, and undergraduates are members of the Vegetable Gardening Club and anyone interested in its activities is welcome to attend the meetings. During the coming year, the club will meet on the evenings of the first Monday and third Tuesday of the month, in Plant Science Seminar Room. Programs concerning some phases of the vegetable industry are given each time. On November 21, 1933, Donald Comin of the Ohio Experiment Station gave an interesting account of the vegetables of Ohio. At a previous meeting this fall, F. C. W. Kramer discussed the vegetables of Florida. On December 4, 1933, Dr. Miesner spoke on a survey of greenhouse and vegetable farms in the area around Rochester, and on Tuesday, December 19, 1933, a speaker from Geneva will entertain the club.

At a meeting of the Vegetable Gardening Club held on Tuesday evening, November 21, R. A. Boehlecke '34 was elected president, H. L. Cochran grad., vice-president, and H. L. Donner '34, secretary and treasurer.

PROFESSOR W. J. WRIGHT ADDRESSES 4-H CLUB

The University 4-H Club held a short business meeting, Monday evening, December 11. Dr. R. A. Polson and Mr. Willis Kerns, both of the Department of Rural Social Organization, were elected to honorary membership. Plans for the Club's participation in Farm and Home activities were discussed.

After the business meeting, Professor W. J. Wright, State 4-H Club leader, spoke briefly of the history and development of 4-H Clubs and their relation to leisure time and character development.

INTRAMURAL SPORT SHORTS

The Ag College soccer team did well this season. The teams representing the various Colleges were divided into two leagues. Ag finally won the championship of their league by winning over M. E. by a 2-1 score in a play-off to decide a tie for first place in that league. The Vet College team were the winners in the other league and they defeated Ag for the University Championship by a score of 3-1.

The following players represented the Ag College: J. R. Hurd, '34, R. B. Hill, '35, G. Cairns, '36, M. Knapp, '35, J. D. Merchant, '35, J. R. Conklin, '34, M. Mason, '34, E. C. Lattimer, '34, C. O'Neill, '34, M. Cobin, '35 and C. Tongyai, '35.

BASKETBALL SEASON NOW ON.

The Intramural Basket Ball League had its first game on December 18. The Ag College team has been practicing since December 16 and its first game will come on January 10th when the boys will test themselves against the Architects.

CAMPUS CHATS

ORIENTATION

The eighth wonder of the world to freshmen in agriculture before their arrival at Cornell this fall was the orientation course. Some thought it was a course about the Chinese; the more studious, upon looking up the derivation and finding that the Latin word, *oriri*, meant to rise, conjectured that it was a study of getting up in the morning. The catalogue was no help because, as even the less intelligent know, a definition should never employ the terms of the word defined. The last resort, a talk with one who had taken the course, merely deepened the mystery. The course, as a result, was much anticipated.

To say that the course was a disappointment would not be entirely truthful. In fact, in what it has comprised it has been very successful and interesting. It is disappointing in what it has not presented. Immediately every student comprehended what the course was intended to do, and a certain indefinite idea of the substance of the course formulated in his mind. The common concept was that it would involve a brief, comprehensive study of each agricultural subject. Many feel that this is a necessary supplement and that such a study would give one an idea of what he is about to undertake. In studying individual subjects, one might unearth in himself unknown ability or even latent talent. It would undoubtedly help the student in planning his course and enable him to live a fuller life. If the orientation course is ever revised, it would improve it immeasurably to introduce such a project.

JOKE OF THE MONTH

We heard a good story the other day, and would like to pass it on. A professor down on the arts campus was asked who Glista Ernestine was. He hazarded as his nearest guess that the lady with the elaborate name was an opera singer. Whereas, as nearly everyone on the upper campus knows, Glista was a prize heifer once owned by the college of agriculture. The prizes she garnered during her lifetime rewarded her prodigious milk production, rather than her melodious voice.

"CULTURED CREAM" CAUSES INTEREST

Dr. E. S. Guthrie, of the Dairy Industry Department has been carrying on some research on a product known as "cultured cream," or sometimes referred to as sour cream or Jewish sour cream. This is used to a large extent in salad dressings and to a limited degree in desserts.

Up to this time this product has been used here in America by people of other nationalities, principally. Lately, however, the Americans are coming to use more and more of it. Consumption of this product, as a whole, has been on the increase. Dr. Guthrie says that one company is now manufacturing an average of three hundred ten-gallon cans a day, and another company has nearly this output.

The research being carried on now in this line is to perfect more economical ways of producing more efficiently a better quality product. Dr. Guthrie states that he hopes to have this research completed soon at which time a more complete report can be made.

ROBERTS' TOP FLOOR A COCKROACH HAVEN

Whereas most persons try to get rid of them, Mr. L. C. Woodruff, Instructor in the Biology Department is playing papa to, and is the sole support of, a large family of two or three thousand cockroaches. When interviewed by a COUNTRYMAN reporter, Mr. Woodruff explained that he was feeding and maintaining these cockroaches, not because he felt particularly magnanimous towards the little bugs, but because they were better suited to his purpose than any other animals.

Mr. Woodruff is conducting nutritive experiments dealing especially with vitamin B, and also the nitrogen element in protein. Since the entire life cycle of a cockroach takes place in only three months, the experiments can be done more quickly than with rabbits or guinea pigs, which have a longer life cycle.

Mr. Woodruff has been carrying on his experiments for the past two years, and expects to continue them for an indefinite length of time.

PRACTICAL POULTRY MANAGEMENT

By James E. Rice and H. E. Botsford
The MacMillan Company, New York

What do you want to know about the poultry business? Find a copy of *Practical Poultry Management*—Rice and Botsford, look up the subject in which you are interested by scanning over the table of contents, and you will be able to find a complete, short, accurate discussion of the point. However, all topics will not be found, for the authors state: "Be not the first by whom the new is tried, nor yet the last to lay the old aside." This will explain why certain practices much in the public eye are not recommended here. Many poultrymen are like sheep. They stampede first in one direction and then in another. Each decade has its new discovery to be exploited, tried in the crucible of public opinion, and then either discredited and cast aside or found good and adopted." Poultry husbandry is advancing. Progress has been made and will be made in marketing, illumination, disease control, sanitation, construction, feeding, brooding, incubation, and breeding. The progress from 1925 to 1930 was remarkable, but the progress from 1930 up to 1933 has been startling, as is evidenced in this latest edition.

This book has been proved. The practices advocated in it have been tried out and proven at experiment stations and on private farms before they were allowed entrance into this book. It is to the advantage of every progressive poultryman to obtain a copy, for he will find himself greatly handicapped without it.



Buildings of New York State College of Agriculture, 1931

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Doings

HOME ECONOMICS BOASTS MODEL NURSERY SCHOOL

The model nursery school which was planned by the competent staff headed by Professor Marie Fowler has its first class of preschool youngsters. It is a laboratory designed not only to teach students child study and care but to aid the children and parents.

The daily nursery school occupies the basement floor in the east wing of the Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. The parent brings the children up the circular drive to the back entrance from which a pair of stairs lead directly into the Graduate Nurse's, Mrs. Marie Reave's office. This is to keep an incoming child who might be ill from contact with other children. The nurse's office is fully equipped in order to familiarize the children with a doctor's office, and has an isolation room for sick children between it and Dr. Helen Bull, the pediatrician's office. Dr. Bull has a laboratory near her office.

The kitchen is large and modernly equipped. It is adequate to supply healthful food for the present nursery school on the basement floor and for another class which is being planned for the members of Monday Council on the floor below.

The dining room, sleeping porch, and dressing room can all be seen from one observation booth. There are separate booths for the other rooms. These booths are accessible from downstairs where there are lockers for observers' wraps only so that they may not disturb the children. A black and white netting allows the observer, who is comfortably seated on a revolving stool, to see the children without being seen.

The various rooms are well equipped with furniture in proportion to the children's small bodies. The children are provided with constructive, manipulative toys. The sleeping room can be cleared for play with large blocks by folding up the tiny cots and screens. The children have a small piano in the dining room. The large, well equipped playroom, which leads onto the terrace, has a beautiful fireplace.

Artistic Beauty Shown

The decorations and equipment are not bizarre but as much like home as possible. There are several European railway posters which accurately, in almost life size, depict such scenes as a farmer plowing, or a school of fish swimming. The outstanding picture is a lovely painting of children flying kites, which was painted and donated by one of the nursery school pupil's father, Mr. Kenneth Washburn, Instructor in Architecture. It is a lovely study which has his child, the hills of Ithaca, and Cayuga for its subjects. Each detail, particularly the clouds, is well done.

The staff offices look out onto the

terrace where a formal garden and a circular track for wagons and velocipedes are planned. Back of the school is space for a flower garden, and playground with open country and a forest. The youngsters have six times as much space as formerly for their out of doors play.

This large staff includes: Miss Katherine Reeves, an instructor in charge of Monday council and the regular all day group; her assistant, Miss MacLeod; Dr. Ethel Waring, a psychological examiner; Dr. Margaret Wylie, professor of child development and parent education in Extension; and as director of nutrition, Mrs. Jeanette McCoy. The person who gets results without benefit of theory is Mrs. Goldsmith, the cook.

COLLEGE DEDICATES HALL TO MISS VAN RENSSELAER

Martha Van Rensselaer Hall will be formally dedicated during Farm and Home Week, February 12 to 17. The formal dedication exercises will consist of brief talks by men and women interested in education, home economics, and public welfare. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will be the principal speaker.

MISS GRANT '37 ON 4-H BROADCAST

During the national 4-H Club broadcast over WJZ, New York, on January 6, Miss E. M. Grant '37, a student in Home Economics will speak on the topic, *Four Years of Club Work Have Improved My Home*. The general theme of the broadcast will be *4-H Club Work Demonstrates Improved Practices in the Home and on the Farm*. Mr. Albert Hoefer, Assistant State Leader of Junior Extension, will also represent New York State on this national hook-up broadcast.

HOME-EC TEA ROOM OPENS —STUDENTS HAVE CHARGE

On Tuesday, December twelfth, the new Home Economics tea room was first opened to the public. "The Green Room" is situated in the west wing of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, and looks out on the front court of the building. The woodwork is light green, and the chairs are green and red. The dishes are decorated with a border design of fruits and flowers on a cream background. Luncheon is served every Tuesday and Wednesday from 11:45 until 1:00 o'clock.

Miss Alice Burgoin, instructor in Home Economics, is in charge of the project, which is part of a new institutional management course offered by the College of Home Economics. Seven women in Institution Management and seven men in Hotel Management alternately have charge of the tea room. They occupy the positions of supervisor, chef, salad man, pantry man, head waiter, cook, and baker. Each student progresses from one position to another, so that he may have experience in all parts of the work.

In connection with the supervision of the tea room, the students study the planning and serving of the meals, and the calculation of all costs involved.

HOME-EC CLUB ACTS AS TEA HOSTESSES

The Home Economics Club were hostesses at a tea at Willard Straight on December 12. Misses Olga Brucher, Mildred Carney, Katherine Harris, and Doris Schumaker, staff members of the college of home economics, poured and a committee of club members served. Mary L. Malley, '35 was chairman of the tea.



PLAY ACTION OF NURSERY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN HOME ECONOMICS COLLEGE AT CORNELL

DOMECON DITHERINGS

What souvenir hunter collected the crystal pendants from the seminar room in Ag Economics? Does he realize that he is hindering the social life of the upper campus from its most perfect completion? Give the honest a break, will you, Aggie?

Why are there so many fair damsels bent on becoming public speakers? They seem to look forward to the conferences. More power to our heart breaking, fellow board member.

The day the Ag Orientation class was excused early was just like a Roman holiday. We're betting it was their first glance inside the fair portals of our commodious library. The results of mass production were evident.

Undaunted by snow, some Cornellians feel the urge of going "Vassar" and are having pumping good fun thither and yon bicycling.

It was wisely said that a fair co-ed went to an out of town dance—to a barn dance in Etna.

Sliding over this doorstep and that with an occasional fall—go the unsteady footed (or minded) students of the Ag Campus. So the result of "balmy" winter weather.

How did you like the Chef's Ball? Come out of the kitchen and maybe the secret order of janitors will give a brawl.

Clothing class was wisely discussing hosiery and ups the brightchild, "These stockings are on their last legs."

TIME!!!

"Just a minute please, there's one more point which I'd like to make clear before I close," says the professor as the sound of shuffling feet, scraping chairs, and snapping pocket-books announces to him that it's ten minutes of the hour. For the next five minutes an annoyed professor attempts to lecture to an inattentive and impatient class about a point which he is sure to review at the beginning of the next meeting of the class.

This procedure has become so familiar to students that automatically they begin to move about restlessly towards the end of the lecture just to hurry the speaker along, even if he is one who never holds the class over. Such an act is a discourteous one, although it is sometimes expedient. For the professor it results in a feeling of discouragement; he feels that he is not "putting the subject across." For the student it results in a lack of interest in the subject and a dislike for the professor. It may also become quite a serious problem if the lecturer speaks so long that the student is late for the next class.

Such a situation might easily be remedied if the professors would time their lectures a little more carefully, bringing them to a close, promptly at ten minutes of the hour, and if the students would refrain from shuffling their feet, and making the necessary preparations for departure until the speaker has finished.

FRESHMEN GIRLS ELECT OFFICERS

In Balch Recreation Room on December 7, 1933, the Freshmen Girls held their first meeting and elected officers for the coming year. Jessie Reisner is the President; Louise Davis, Vice-President; Selma Block, Treasurer, and Alice Guttman, Secretary for '33 and '34. A large percentage of the class was at this meeting and showed plenty of enthusiasm all of which points to a peppy year as well as an interesting four years, at Cornell.

ALUMNAE GIVE PICTURES FOR FARM-HOME EXHIBITION

An Alumnae exhibit of the graduates of the college of Home Economics will be a leading feature of Farm and Home Week, February 12 to 17. The college plans to have in a section of the exhibition the pictures of the alumnae's children.

STAFF MEMBERS ATTEND EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Professor M. B. Fowler and Dr. E. B. Waring of the nursery school of the college of home economics and Professor M. F. Henry, assistant director of the college, attended a fall meeting of the Progressive Educational Association at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City on November 24 and 25.

Norman Thomas opened the conference with a speech, "Education, the Good Life and the Good Society."

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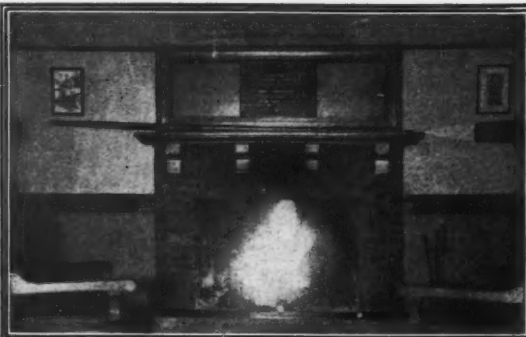
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FORESTRY AT CORNELL

By Prof. Ralph S. Hosmer

Cornell University has many "firsts" to its credit, the initiation of some new thing in education or in science. One such step was the establishment in 1898 of the old New York State College of Forestry at Cornell University, the first school of academic standing on the North American Continent for the training of men for the practice of forestry as a profession. As the Dean and Director of that college Cornell called to Ithaca Dr. Bernhard E. Fernow, who for the preceding twelve years had been the efficient chief of the Division of Forestry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Through an unfortunate dispute over the plan of management adopted for the college forest in the Adirondacks the college was suspended in 1903, but the influence of that first American school of forestry has continued to be potent even to today in the development of forestry in the United States.

In recognition of Dr. Fernow's accomplishments here and elsewhere, the Trustees of Cornell University in 1922 changed the name Forestry Building to Fernow Hall. A bronze tablet and an oil painting of Dr. Fernow add dignity to this memorial and serve further to perpetuate his memory.

The records of the "old" college show that a total of 97 men were enrolled as students. Of these 15 received from Cornell the degree Forest Engineer. Of the remainder many of those who in 1903 were still undergraduates transferred to other schools of forestry and were graduated from those institutions. In all the number of such men totals 22, with 15 more who took special work.

Then followed a period of seven years when New York State was without a school of forestry. In the meantime, however, there had been established at Cornell the New York State College of Agriculture, with Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey as Dean. Early in his administration and repeatedly thereafter, Dean Bailey urged that a Department of Forestry be set up as one of the units of the College of Agriculture. In 1910 this recommendation was followed. The present Department of Forestry in the N. Y. State College of Agriculture at Cornell University dates from that year.

Its first Head was Prof. Walter Mulford, (B. S. A. '99, F. E. '01) himself a Cornellian and a graduate of the old college. He at once proceeded to build up the staff of the department and to put into effect a program in line with the ideal of the College, that

its service to the people of the state shall include the three functions of resident instruction, extension work and research. It naturally took some time to organize the work, but in the autumn of 1912 the regular four year curriculum for undergraduate students of professional forestry was fully under way, along with a group of courses, non-professional in character, for men and women from other departments of the College and the University. Graduate work in forestry was also undertaken early, as is evidenced by the conferring of the degree of Master in Forestry on a student of the old school, J. P. Kinney, (A. B. '02) in 1913. The first men to obtain the B. S. were graduated in 1913 when three were given that degree. The Forestry Building, now Fernow Hall, was erected by the State during that year. The formal dedication was held May 15, 1914.

Extension work in forestry at Cornell was undertaken at once by the new Department. In January, 1912 the late John Bentley Jr., was appointed Assistant Professor and was put in charge of it for two years. Subsequently he devoted all his time to resident teaching. In 1913 Frank B. Moody became Extension Professor. Upon his resignation in 1915 to become Conservation Commissioner of Wisconsin, he was succeeded by G. Harris Collingwood, who served from 1916 to 1924, when he was called to Washington as Federal Extension Forester. Joshua A. Cope then became the Extension Forester of New York State, in charge of the forestry extension work at Cornell. And in 1929 James E. Davis (B. S. '24, M. F. '26) was made Extension Instructor.

The building up of the teaching staff was begun by Professor Mulford in the appointment of Professor Bentley in January, 1912. In October of that year, Samuel N. Spring, and in February, 1913, A. Bernard Recknagel were added as professors. In 1915 Cedric H. Guise joined the staff as Instructor, later being advanced by promotions to his present position. In June, 1914, Professor Mulford resigned to become Head of the Department of Forestry at the University of California. He was succeeded by Ralph S. Hosmer, who has since then been Head of the Department. In 1924 Dr. J. Nelson Spaeth, '19, was appointed Research Assistant Professor of Forestry and Silviculturist of the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station.

An unusual and indeed rather remarkable feature of the Cornell Department of Forestry is the spirit of harmony and united team work that has characterized its staff for a period of now over twenty years. Made possible by a happy blending of person-

alities this has given added strength to the Department and has facilitated its work in all directions. In February, 1931, Professor S. N. Springs resigned to become Assistant Dean of the N. Y. State College of Forestry at Syracuse University, where he is now Dean. In July, 1933, occurred the death of Professor John Bentley, Jr., an event which brought deep sadness to his colleagues and other friends in the University. In October, 1933, James D. Pond, '28, and Frank K. Beyer, '29, were appointed Instructors in Forestry. This brings the story of the Department Staff down to the present.

During the past twenty years the Department of Forestry in its giving of resident instruction has followed a consistent program with two objectives: (1) to conduct a professional school for the technical training of men desiring to enter the profession of forestry and (2) to offer instruction to those interested in forestry as a part of their general education. The former has embraced both undergraduate and graduate students, including several men who have been candidates for the Ph.D.

By a decision of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University on February 11, 1933, a reorganization of the Department will go into full effect in June, 1936, whereby undergraduate instruction in professional forestry will no longer be given at Cornell. Thereafter the Department will be on a strictly graduate basis, training candidates for the advanced degrees M. F. and Ph.D., with the members of the staff devoting a considerable part of their time to research in the various branches of forestry. The extension work will be continued after 1936 as in the past, as will certain non-professional courses in forestry open to students from other departments.

The roster of the alumni of the Cornell Department of Forestry shows that in the twenty-two years, from 1912 to October 1933, inclusive, 302 persons (for one girl was graduated with both the B. S. and M. F. degrees) have received from Cornell the degree of Bachelor of Science. To 75 has been granted the degree Master in Forestry, and to one that of Ph.D. Allowing for duplication, the total actual number of those who have been graduated, after studying in the Cornell Department of Forestry, now stands at 326 of which 318 are now living.

The Cornell Department of Forestry has always maintained a high place among the leading schools of forestry in the United States. Following its change of status to a graduate school, after 1936, it expects to continue to render full service in the development of forestry in the United States.

KERMIS

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